

Gettysburg Compiler.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
BY H. J. STALLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Office on Baltimore street, a few doors above the  
Gettysburg Compiler Office on the building.

# Gettysburg Compiler.

66TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1884. NUMBER 16.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**Dr. J. BION SCOTT.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has removed to  
his new office on Baltimore street, opposite  
the Catholic Church, and will continue to  
attend to all cases of internal medicine,  
surgery, and diseases of the eye, ear, nose  
and throat. Office hours, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Dr. F. C. WOLF.**  
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on Baltimore street, opposite the Catholic  
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cases of internal medicine, surgery, and  
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Office hours, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## RAILROADS.

**H. J. H. and G. R. R.**  
ON and after Dec. 31, 1883, trains will run  
as follows:  
BALTIMORE AND ANAPOLIS.  
Leave Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.  
Arrive Annapolis, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.  
BALTIMORE AND PUNYON.  
Leave Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.  
Arrive Punyon, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.

## Miscellaneous.

**CARRIERS' ADDRESS.**  
TO THE PATRONS OF  
THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER.  
JANUARY 1, 1884.  
The compiler, in his annual address to the  
patrons of the compiler, has the honor to  
acknowledge the many kind and generous  
contributions which have been made to the  
compiler during the past year, and to express  
his sincere thanks to all who have aided  
him in his work.

## PROOF OF THE MURDER.

A fine time had a surprise put into  
many minds by the publication of the  
proof of the murder of the late  
Governor of Maryland, which was  
published in the compiler of the 1st  
inst.

## History of the Alphabet.

How many of the millions that daily  
use the alphabet ever stop to think  
of its origin and history? In the  
early ages of the world, the  
alphabet was a simple system of  
pictorial signs, which were used to  
represent the different objects of  
nature.

## How Topsooty Put Out the Light and Went to Bed.

Mr. Topsooty came in about 3 o'clock  
Wednesday morning, and before he had  
put on his coat, he was fast asleep.

## Written for the Gettysburg Compiler.

**THE BUCCANEERS.**  
Islands and Coasts of the Caribbean Sea.  
The name of the buccaneers, according  
to Webster and the Encyclopedia, was  
originally applied to one who dried and  
smoked fish or meat for the purpose of  
preserving it.

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## Pennsylvania Railroad.

**PHILADELPHIA DIVISION.**  
ON and after May 11, 1883, trains will leave  
and arrive as follows:  
BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.  
Leave Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.  
Arrive Philadelphia, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.

## Western Maryland R. R.

**JULY 10, 1882.**  
Trains will leave Baltimore, Md., as follows:  
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GETTYSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1884.

JANUARY 5th Anniversary of Gen. Jackson's Victory at New Orleans.

It now looks as if Hon. Henry B. Payne would succeed Mr. Pendleton as United States Senator from Ohio.

There seems to be a growing demand for iron, and the manufacturers are daily becoming more hopeful.

Gen. Roca's A. Payne has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Democracy of Massachusetts at their annual Jackson dinner in Boston, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8. Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, and other distinguished Democrats, have also signified their purpose to be present, and the affair promises to be an exceptionally brilliant one.

Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, is a forcible editor, but, unfortunately, his way or he will walk. Strange how strong men sometimes weaken themselves.

Mr. Henry, of New York, an iron manufacturer and a member of the Ways and Means committee, favors protection sufficient to cover the difference between wages of labor in this country and the same in foreign countries, and this the Philadelphia Times declares is a self-protection to cover everything that is usually claimed for the protection of our diversified industries.

The strongest Republican Assembly district in New York city is the one most fully provided with liquor shops, says the Sun.

Mr. N. Y. Tribune says the free-traders and whiskey men are both dissatisfied with the make-up of the Congressional committee.

Is that what's wrong with Speaker Carlisle and his committee that Republican editors should keep up such a grumbling about them? Is the Speaker growing too rapidly in general favor, and do Republican editors begin to see the "breakers ahead?"

Barometers of unusually cold weather started on Jan. 4. At Cincinnati on Saturday morning the mercury went down to 29 degrees below zero, the lowest point it had reached there for years. At Charleston, South Carolina, the thermometer registered 13 above, the coldest weather in a century. At Chattanooga, Tenn., 2 above, the coldest in many years. At Kansas City, Mo., 25 degrees below zero; at a stock train of 800 young mules fully 100 perished. At St. Louis 23 degrees below zero. At Jackson, Dakota, on Friday, 48 degrees below zero in the morning and 42 below at noon. At New Albany, Indiana, on Saturday, 23 degrees below zero; the peaches probably frozen. At Vergennes, Vermont, on Sunday, 38 degrees below zero, with 15 inches of snow. At Johnstown, 43 degrees below zero. The mild weather predictions for January are slightly off, and the real snows are still expected.

The Lancaster Intelligencer thinks that imprisonment for life and a perpetual flogging once a month should take the place of hanging for murder.

To INVESTIGATE BARRIERS.—Mr. Fyan, of Missouri, one of the members of the committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, says: "I am satisfied that there is not another committee in the House that will have good opportunity to make a reputation as that one. If any part of what has been said about the expenditures in that department is true it will open up one of the most fertile fields for Democratic political campaigning that has come to light since the great whiskey famine. I, for one, propose to go to the bottom of the alleged mismanagement of the people's money."

Mr. Cox.—This is what the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, a Republican paper, said, says: "If the United States had the exclusive right to furnish manufactured iron to the whole world it is quite possible that all of our furnaces and mills might be kept profitably going the year around. As it is, however, the trade has been crowded with capitalists seeking quick and large returns, and the result is many millions of dollars needlessly locked up in works which are not only shut down to prevent waste of capital, but bringing great suffering to a multitude of workmen and their helpless families. There must be a readjustment, and it is sure to come at an early day."

MEMBERS OF BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE have so far covered into the State treasury \$14,000,000 of their pay—Senators \$14,000,000 and Representatives \$1,700,000. Senators Cox, Farny, and Gordon, and Representative Keane, of Pennsylvania, and Keane, of Philadelphia, turned in the whole amount of their pay for the extra session. Some of them were well able to do this liberal—perhaps all the men in the Senate paid by the State. The men in the Senate paid by the State.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a Northern man, is chairman of the committee on appropriations. Out of its fifteen members the North has eleven and the South four. The men in the saddle paid up there with a minority of seven.

Other important committees are those on judiciary, banks, foreign affairs, military affairs, manufactures, public lands, railways, and labor.

Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, is chairman of the judiciary committee. He is a Southern man and the ablest constitutional jurist in the House. Out of the thirteen members of his committee nine are Northern and four Southern men. So Mr. Tucker is unopposed by a majority of five against his section.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is chairman of the banking committee. That of the Southern force numbers only five, while there are eight Northern members to set off against them.

At the head of the committee on foreign affairs is ex-Governor Durbin, of Pennsylvania, a Northern man and a war veteran. On his committee are nine members from the North and four from the South.

The chairman of military affairs is General Rosecrans, a Northern man and a Union general, and of his fourteen members ten are from the North and only four from the South, a minority of six for the mounted brigades.

The committee on naval affairs is headed by the patriots S. C. Cox, and he is backed by seven Southern members against four from the North.

The committee on manufactures, public lands and labor are all headed by Northern men, and the committee on railroads by a Southerner. But in no committee are the Southern representatives in a majority.

The five select committees on civil service reform, the liquor trade, American shipbuilding, the liquor trade of residents of the United States, and the liquor trade of residents of the United States, all have Northern chairmen.

Even the committee on the levees and improvements of the Mississippi river

The Common Schools.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.—The annual report of State Superintendent Higbee, just made public, says that in Pennsylvania there are 2,207 graded districts; 10,542 schools; 7,827 graded schools; 16,721 school directors; 105 superintendents; 8,000 male teachers, and 13,414 female teachers. The average attendance of pupils during the year was 907,890; cost of tuition, \$5,103,074; cost of buildings, tuition, and contingencies, \$9,000,000; estimated value of school property, \$30,100,000; school tax levied for all purposes, \$5,870,547.57; estimated value of state and incorporated educational institutions, \$5,847,280.70. The increase since last year is as follows: In schools, 350; male teachers, 401; female teachers, 637; pay of female teachers, \$1,700 per month; number of pupils, 12,235; cost of tuition, \$5,074,830; cost of school property, \$1,568,070.

Superintendent Higbee thus decided with the criticism that the training in the schools is not such as to keep in view the various trades and that wide range of intellectual pursuits which characterize our modern civilization, and that the schools are intellectual drudges.

He says: "There may be a lot of polytechnic schools throughout the land; and the time may be at hand when the state should take measures to maintain them to secure a ready supply of skilled laborers. This we are not disposed to question, and no doubt such schools wherever organized, will be filled from the ranks of our common schools. But our common schools themselves, filled with the young children of our country, cannot afford to turn their backs on the industrial and commercial life of the state."

"There is no question," he continues, "that the industrial and commercial life of the state would be destroyed in a revolution, which would destroy in turn the whole meaning of elementary training and defeat the very end desired to be reached."

"In this connection, however, it is more than just to say that our teachers should be earnest in quickening the intellectual vision of their children. Another form of more serious criticism means in the charge that our common schools are failures because of the lack of the training given in them to the child."

"The training given in them is to be so to constitute of moral force and directness, so purely mental, and so heedless of the ethical side of our human nature as to demoralize our social life, and increase instead of decreasing the sum of human wickedness."

"It might as well be said that general family life, and the legal means adopted to represent it, are to be discarded, and that the state is to be charged with the common schools with responsibility for the increase in wickedness. The common schools must take their due share of the burden, but not all of it. They have no right to be, nor are they, placed against the religious sentiment of the citizenship of the state. They ought not to be, nor are they, to be placed against the religious sentiment of the citizenship of the state. They ought not to be, nor are they, to be placed against the religious sentiment of the citizenship of the state."

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Effect of Over-Production.

The Baltimore Sun declares that the effect of the present depression is the tendency, which is a general one in all production countries, to produce more than can be consumed. The fact that this depression is greatest in the iron, steel, cotton, and coal industries, and that it has been most profitably guarded from foreign competition by excessive tariff rates, is suggestive of the truth that a high tariff is of no benefit, either to the capitalist or manufacturer, whom it tempts into occupations which are not profitable, nor in the long run profitable to him. The depressed condition of these industries at present, would be even more evident, even at present prices, if their raw materials were not subjected to onerous and absurd tariff rates. Cheaper material would permit profitable manufacture at low prices, and, what is of the first importance, would enable us to compete in the markets of other countries when, as at present, the home market is overstocked. The tax which produces surplus in the treasury of \$100,000,000 is, therefore, to some extent responsible for the stagnating condition of some of our industries.

Still it must be admitted that a fair amount of business is being transacted. Railroad earnings show no material decrease. Careful and conservative traders are making profits, though they may not be on the liberal scale of a few years ago.

"There is no question," he continues, "that the industrial and commercial life of the state would be destroyed in a revolution, which would destroy in turn the whole meaning of elementary training and defeat the very end desired to be reached."

"In this connection, however, it is more than just to say that our teachers should be earnest in quickening the intellectual vision of their children. Another form of more serious criticism means in the charge that our common schools are failures because of the lack of the training given in them to the child."

"The training given in them is to be so to constitute of moral force and directness, so purely mental, and so heedless of the ethical side of our human nature as to demoralize our social life, and increase instead of decreasing the sum of human wickedness."

"It might as well be said that general family life, and the legal means adopted to represent it, are to be discarded, and that the state is to be charged with the common schools with responsibility for the increase in wickedness. The common schools must take their due share of the burden, but not all of it. They have no right to be, nor are they, placed against the religious sentiment of the citizenship of the state. They ought not to be, nor are they, to be placed against the religious sentiment of the citizenship of the state. They ought not to be, nor are they, to be placed against the religious sentiment of the citizenship of the state."

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Horrible Fire.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A CONVENT AT BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS. Twenty-seven lives believed to have been lost. Francis Ignace Lamping, From Rome and Windsor to escape the flames.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Belleville, Ill., says: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic convent here, burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. There were sixty monks and novices, and a number of other inmates. The fire is said to have started in the rear of the third story, which was used as a dormitory. An attempt was made by the sisters to extinguish the flames, but this failed, efforts were made to save the people. The fire spread so rapidly that order could not be maintained, and panic seized both the children and Sisters. Thinking a wild confusion, they escaped.

The scene at the fire was one of the wildest excitement and terror. The streets in the vicinity were thronged with people anxious to do some service, but owing to the rapid spread of the flames they were helpless to render aid, while terrified parents rushed frantically around the convent for their missing children, crying out for help.

On the Grand Trunk line, near Toronto, on Wednesday, a freight train ran into a car filled with workmen at the bolt works, and twenty-seven of them were killed, with many others fatally injured. The scene was horrible.

George Goodnow, of Savannah, and Mr. McGriff, of Cochran, Ga., both colored preachers, have gone away, thinking he is John the Baptist.

Dwight M. Subin, of Minnesota, the new chairman of the Republican National committee, is said to have an income of \$100,000 a year, derived mainly from prison contracts.

They were about to bury a grandchild of Gen. Turner, of Memphis, when some one insisted that it should be bathed and slipped on the back. He is now alive and doing well.

T. H. Weatherly, Sheriff of Madison county, Miss., died at Jackson on Sunday from hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a rabid dog two months ago.

The 15-year-old son of Joseph Burns, of Clinton, Texas, while preparing for a hunt accidentally shot his sister Bessie, killing her instantly. Her young brother, or wild with grief, ran out of the house and was seen to be weeping.

At Harrisburg, on Saturday night, James Frank A. Feyer, a brickman, and James Behman, a watchman, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were run over and killed.

Sergeant Mason has been engaged by the Dime Museum in Philadelphia.

James Williams, alias O'Brien, known as the county jail at Ottumwa, Iowa, who the turkey shot at on Monday morning and escaped. How he obtained the place and what the conditions of the prison are, is a mystery. Williams is a well-known desperado.

Peter S. Marx has begun a suit in the Court of Common Pleas at New York, against the Manhattan Railroad Company to recover \$50,000 damages. On the 17th of October he was struck in the eye by a trolley falling from an engine of the road and lost the use of one of his eyes.

Madame Nilsson's salary is \$5,000 for each performance.

Henry Irving's performance have averaged \$4,000 receipts; he is liked best by "The Gaiety" and least by "Hamlet."

Mitchell, Pa., is to have a new court house, to cost \$25,000.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have purchased the Reading Millinery of Richard Heckler for \$100,000. The price paid is said to be \$200,000. This is the largest purchase which has recently come into the hands of the Reading Company.

The 20-year lease of the Pullman Palace Car Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will expire shortly, and the latter company is making arrangements to construct cars for its own use at Altoona, Pa.

The Girard trust estate now amounts to more than \$100,000,000.

Most British—Middleton was unusually lively Christmas eve. St. Paul's Sunday School had a large and beautiful Christmas tree decorated with candles and many other nice presents for the children and adults.

John Reed still a debt of \$700 on the Lutheran church of Middleton. Rev. D. Weidig, of Littleton, preached here on Sunday week, morning and evening, and assisted in an effort to raise the means to pay the debt, and we are glad to say, it proved entirely successful—wiping out the debt—adding also a considerable improvement in a large lamp and pot on the outside of the church.

Shrewsbury Republicans are beginning to doubt the policy of discussing the tariff question so early. It may not answer as a "saw" when they want to use it as a whip.

RECORDS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—There is a scarcity of houses for rent in this place. Almost every day people are inquiring for houses. In the majority of cases the parties are not in a position to buy or build; they must rent or be turned away. It is a pity that the city is so crowded with capitalists seeking quick and large returns, and the result is many millions of dollars needlessly locked up in works which are not only shut down to prevent waste of capital, but bringing great suffering to a multitude of workmen and their helpless families. There must be a readjustment, and it is sure to come at an early day."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a Northern man, is chairman of the committee on appropriations. Out of its fifteen members the North has eleven and the South four. The men in the saddle paid up there with a minority of seven.

Other important committees are those on judiciary, banks, foreign affairs, military affairs, manufactures, public lands, railways, and labor.

Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, is chairman of the judiciary committee. He is a Southern man and the ablest constitutional jurist in the House. Out of the thirteen members of his committee nine are Northern and four Southern men. So Mr. Tucker is unopposed by a majority of five against his section.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is chairman of the banking committee. That of the Southern force numbers only five, while there are eight Northern members to set off against them.

At the head of the committee on foreign affairs is ex-Governor Durbin, of Pennsylvania, a Northern man and a war veteran. On his committee are nine members from the North and four from the South.

The chairman of military affairs is General Rosecrans, a Northern man and a Union general, and of his fourteen members ten are from the North and only four from the South, a minority of six for the mounted brigades.

The committee on naval affairs is headed by the patriots S. C. Cox, and he is backed by seven Southern members against four from the North.

The committee on manufactures, public lands and labor are all headed by Northern men, and the committee on railroads by a Southerner. But in no committee are the Southern representatives in a majority.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Monkeys prevail in many places. —Most of the iron works in the Lehigh valley promptly opened after their week's holiday.

—Forepunch has also secured a white alpaca, at a cost of \$50,000. This matches its Burgh.

—The past year's apple crop in England and France was unusually good.

—Speaker Carlisle's reception by the Commonwealth Club of Philadelphia took place on the 10th instant, between the hours of 9 and 11 p. m.

—Under the social code of Washington, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle was "first lady" at the capital on New Year's day. This was because President Arthur has no wife and the wife of the acting vice-president, Mrs. Senator Edmunds, is in mourning and consequently out of society.

—There is this to be said of Speaker Carlisle's Ways and Means Committee, that it embraces a representative of every leading line on the tariff question.

—It is variously rumored in New York that Henry Villard is insane; that he is in danger of doing himself personal injury; that he is threatened with brain fever; and that he will leave the very sick man on the Northern Pacific line of his fortune.

—On the Grand Trunk line, near Toronto, on Wednesday, a freight train ran into a car filled with workmen at the bolt works, and twenty-seven of them were killed, with many others fatally injured. The scene was horrible.

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**The Compiler.**

**VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT FOR 1884.**

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed, the 1st day of March, 1883, the following is the report of the assessors of the county of York, for the year 1884.

**Had a Future.**

"I want you to leave my house, sir," exclaimed Judge Nottingham, angrily addressing the young man who sought his aid.

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**

There is no course for suffering from **CONSTIPATION** and other ailments, but follow the advice of **NOAH WALKER & CO.**

**ESTABLISHED IN 1826.**

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**

**Investigate!**

**A MAN** WHO IS DISQUALIFIED BY THE DEPRIVATION OF HIS QUARTER OF AN INCH OF SKIN FROM HIS FACE, AND WHO HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM IT FOR YEARS.

**Dry Goods for 1884.**

**Gettysburg Co.**

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY.**

**BY H. J. STAPLE, EDITOR.**

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market is an important one, and should receive more than a passing notice. According to the census reports of 1880, the population of Pennsylvania is 4,282,301 persons. The amount of butter produced in this State is 79,346,015 pounds. Allowing one pound to consume twenty-five pounds of butter a year (and this is a moderate estimate) we are falling far short of producing butter enough for home

The townships of Butler, Butler, Cumberland, Centre, Franklin and President the boroughs of Erie and Lake Huron, into the 1st, 2d and 3d wards respectively, on and after the 1st day of JANUARY, 1881.

Nov. 25, 1880.

Wm. D. NICHOLS, Esq.,  
Greentail at St. Joseph's Church.

ADAMS COUNTY  
1883.

**FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

**CHAMPION REAPER & MOWER.**  
The only complete (iron-frame) Machine in the market for this year's season.

Nov. 18, 1883. A.D.

Wm. D. NICHOLS, Esq.,  
Greentail at St. Joseph's Church.

**SEASON'S**  
WM. D. NICHOLS, Esq.,  
Greentail at St. Joseph's Church.  
Oct. 12, 1880.

**BUSINESS CONTINUED**  
AT THE OLD STAND.

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with, Steel Teeth, Well Pointed and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unwhimsical implement on the farm, but now it is the most convenient, and a great saving in time and labor, owing to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

**STONAGE**

**AT LEWIS**  
A TONNEAU OF LEWIS  
STONAGE  
J. J. W. A. BUNCE  
TODD & CO. STONAGE  
OFFICE ON BALTIMORE  
ST. LEWIS, PA.  
Sept. 3, 1876, 1880.

**DR. J. J. W. A. BUNCE**  
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the State reports a less number of creameries in operation in 1893 than in 1870. In 1870 there were 1,000 creameries in operation in this State, and in 1893 there were only 700. This shows a decline of 300 creameries in 22 years. It is not real, and that still have as many creameries in active operation as the quantity of milk produced will furnish for public consumption.

The answers to the question, "What breed of cows is preferred in your county?"

**IT LEADS ALL.**

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has been made, prepared which so completely cures the disease of psoriasis as the general public use.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

It leads the list as a truly reliable purgative medicine, and is the best blood-purifier known. It cures skin diseases, and is the best medicine for the treatment of all the diseases of the blood.

**RAILROADS' GRAIN FAN.**

You can take out the chaff from your grain, and have the balance clean and marketable.

**KISSELL'S CORN POW.**

Sankey's Patent you can wash or ride—and it will clean your corn as well as a thrasher.

**BERLIN AND WALLACE BARSHEAR**

Not excelled by any others.

**Parlor and Cook Stoves**

See the list on a truly reliable purgative medicine, and is the best blood-purifier known. It cures skin diseases, and is the best medicine for the treatment of all the diseases of the blood.

**STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,**

**Hopper, Bridges & Co.**

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the highest degree in any particular breed. There is a wide field open for stock raising, and we cannot see how it can fall to be profitable for years to come. Cattle are scarce, beef and dairy products are high, and must continue to be so, as long as this scarcity exists.

**Bogus Butter.**

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Quail, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicine in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ailment can be cured without it.

they are 30—hives," explained the date. Thereupon they asked the scowler and hounded him.

"The girls have already formed their plan for next year. To the faithful lover they will say, 'Do you like the home-made bread?'" If he says, "Yes," the reply will be, "Well, lean back." Then if he doesn't hint the hint they are to seize both the girls and the boys and

Henning's Bakery,  
YORK STREET,  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

**STOVES**  
on hand on hand on short notice, and all at the lowest cash prices. He also keeps a full stock

**Globe Inn,**  
YORK STREET, NEAR CENTIN BRADSH,  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

**ROYAL GLUE**  
On hand with S. F. 1001, Cash  
28-29 North Datto Co. admt  
April 11, 1887.

**SAMARITAN**  
**NEVER FAILS.**  
**NERVE**

**Best Brands of Flour Used,**  
**AND**  
**BEST BREAD, ROLLS,**

**ONLY \$20.**  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
**SINGER**  
IN THE BEST BUILD.  
FINEST FINISHED.

**1884. THE DAY**  
**MORNING AND EVENING**  
**ALL THE NEWS**

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most careful test. The principal source of interesting material is Chicago and Detroit. One factory in the former city turns out 80,000 pounds a day.

I AM prompted by my own experience to say something about cabbage as a farm crop. Most valuable vegetable food for our domestic animals can be raised per acre in cabbage than in any other crop.

How Watch Cases are Made.

(Continued from last week.)

A woman chess-player sat patiently behind a bulky horse, and then calmly observed to the animal; "It's your next move."

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